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ize one goes to the cafes, and the total cost

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is greater than it would be if one went

In the best hotels the service is poor and

* HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS **

TALK ABOUT GEN. GRANT

A MAN WHO KNEW HIM WELL DE-SCRIBES HIS PECULIARITIES.

He Did Not Know What Fear Was Gentle and Refined-Tallies with Porter's Recollections.

Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

In the lonely mountain district around whose memories of the late war and its generals would till a highly interesting volame. From the fall of Vicksburg to Appoheadquarters. It will easily be seen what Mr. Strong is modest. He does not even | though a model of modesty and gentleness, | dan was strikingly shown by an incident public post, and the writer of this article is the first person to whom he has con-

great soldier as any man living to-day, for I saw him under many different circumrange-in the privacy of his own camp again gone into the General's quarters at found the sleepless commander caimly smoking and thinking about his own vast plans of military operations. I have seen of disaster almost paralyzed officers of high rank, now famous in the history of

and unselfishness made him appear less officers, who, perhaps, never commanded a did not like display. He dressed very simply, and his staff followed their chieftan's example in this respect. It was well known at headquarters that some brigade commanders had more baggage than General Grant. It was, I suppose, because of his quiet manner and the inconspicuous character of the General's staff that the presence of the commander excited so little demonstration of enthusiasm among the soldiers. He could ride out to the lines and be in sight of thousands of his men without apparently attracting much notice. An ovation of cheers did not greet him wherthe observance of the forms of military courtesy toward hmself, no officer was more certain to recognize the salutation of the humblest soldier. He was a very keen observer and always saw what, was intended for his eyes in the way of army usages. He returned a military greeting polite man of the world would answer the bow of an acquaintance on the street.

TOO PRONE TO TRUST MANKIND. "In the person of his adjutant general John A. Rawlins, the leader of the armies valuable officer. General Rawlins was a dangers that were concealed from the less military matters General Grant was not an infallible judge of men. He did not detect with instinctive readiness the designs of political schemers and other self-seeking intriguers who had a hand in the war. The ommander and designing men in civilian had everybody to take a handful before he the General came in and took a seat at a bird without emptying the nest.

cure some recognition from the military | the General would say: 'Take more, take authorities. Rawlins loved General Grant, but he knew the weakness of the man. lins almost roll up his sleeves and swear at General Grant when exposing some plot tisement for his lack of discernment the General would exhibit the weakness of a

"But in all matters relating to the management of the army General Grant was his own counselor. He would not be controlled by anyone in directing a military movement. Neither the President, the secretary of war, Congress nor public sentiment could ever dictate to this wonderful eader a policy contrary to his own judg-

to suggest, but his own supreme military quired to act in a great emergency, he was "It was a saying about headquarters that |

the General had never been known to exasion when a soldier was discovered roboing a lady's wardrobe. He was one of the most imperturbable men I ever saw. ssion seemed to have no place in his life. He could pass through trials touching the deepest emotions in human nature, see 'the dice of war' thrown for the greatest stakes of the battlefield and yet betray to his most intimate associate no signs of excite-Yet, with this great strength of will the man was sensitive and gentle, incapable of a cruel thought. Those who ever thrilled the whole army with enthusiasm. bought that General Grant was unmindful of the welfare of his men or regardless of the value of human life knew nothing about the real nature of the man. In his conversation and manner the Gen-

eral was a model of purity. He never uttered a coarse word in my presence nor made a suggestion that a perfect lady might have blushed to hear. Profanity ikewise never touched his lips. His language was always clean and dignified. In his habits I never saw one sign of dissipaion. Distinguished officers did now and have seen more than one soldier of rank drink too freely; but if General Grant ever tasted liquor of any kind during the war it was not in my presence, and I had the best possible position for observing his

A GLUTTON FOR WORK "The General would do a great deal of work and not seem to grow tired. He wrote a uniform and neat copy, seldom erasing or interlining a word. His style was clear and simple, though now and then a lapse in spelling would occur in his writing. One example of this failure to follow established usage in orthography was the cause of some amusement among the headquarters' clerks. General Grant almost invariably wrote 'at all' as one word, 'atall.' and at the same time carry on a conversamatters. His memory was excellent. I have seen him talk to Commodore Porter and General Rufus Ingalls, chief of commissary, about the Mexican war, while writing orders or dispatches. He never ever. The memories of Mexico seemed to have considerable charms for him. He often never saw the General dictate a letter or issued came into our hands just as he had written them. I have never seen any of the printed official records of the war, and yet I feel sure that I would recognize many the orders that passed through my hands as headquarters' clerk. "It was a rare thing to find General Grant asleep, even late at night. I supose no man ever needed less sleep than he seemed to require when directing the operations of the war. I went into his quarters at all hours, and I can hardly remember seeing him asleep one time from Vicksburg to Appomattox. He smoked almost incessantly. After it became known that he brought the finest brands to headquarters. Boxes of choice cigars were sent by hun-

dreds of admiters from all parts of the country. They accumulated from day to day despite the universal smoking habit that prevailed in the army. The General often passed around a box of classes.

more,' till the box was empty "It is well known that General Grant He saw that such an honest, direct nature was an admirer of good horseflesh. He was not a match for the unscrupulous was an excellent rider, and in the saddle tricksters and greedy place-hunters that appeared at his very best. He had three from time to time came to the headquarters | horses most of the time after I went to in quest of spoils. I have seen General Raw- his headquarters, One, a black pony, cap-lins almost roll up his sleeves and swear at tured on the Jeff Davis plantation, in Mississippi, and branded J. D., was the anihe had discovered. In receiving his chas- | mal most used in the army of the Tennesof Cincinnati and Louisville each gave Genrode with the General had to use his spurs. "In his estimate of the abilities of the

generals of his armies I think it is safe to say Sherman stood first. For John A. Logan he perhaps entertained the warmest personal feelings. His friendship for this brilliant soldier was very pronounced. General Thomas he considered a safe man and General Grant's headquarters. The com- an indomitable fighter. Sheridan was one mander always heard with respect and of his especial favorites. He considered just appreciation what his subordinates had | this dashing soldier almost invincible. Shergenius decided every question at last. In when the defeat of his army at Winchester this character of self-sufficiency, when re- occurred. Galloping away from our headcertainly a unique man. He knew the demoralized men to wrest victory out of value of his associates in the army and the hands of the exulting enemy, as history recognized a soldier's merits with the most | has told in one of the popular epics of the generous readiness, but General Grant, war. General Grant's confidence in Sheriwhich came under my observation the day of the Winchester affair. On the afternoon of that day I rode out to the hospital tents with the General. They were about a mile from our headquarters. The Confederates and captured a herd of cattle belonging to the commissary. As we rode through the hospital grounds a wounded veteran hobluted the General, saying as he did so: 'The enemy stole some of your cattle to-day. Yes, but they have paid for them by this time,' General Grant replied, looking at his watch as he made the remark. The next morning the news of Sheridan's victory

> Our commander's faith in Sheridan had been prophetic. FEAR AN UNKNOWN FEELING. "General Grant's courage was supreme. No man could face danger with more perfect composure. He did not seem to know the meaning of peril when duty called him to risk his life. I have seen him under fire many times and he always displayed the same unflinching coolness. He would take great risks sometimes in order to get a better view of a battlefield. I have seen the aids urging him back from an exposed position and almost seeming to interpose their own bodies between the General and the enemy's fire. He would not have about him a man who grew nervous at the pros-'At one time I saw the General escape death by a very slight margin. We were breaking camp at Spottslyvania courthouse and under the fire of a Confederate battery. All of the headquarters equipage had been moved, except a camp stool, and on

> this the General was sitting while the shells of the enemy's guns shricked over our heads. Captain Hudson, one of the aids. and myself were the only persons with the ommander. A shell had burst above us and a fragment of the missile had buried itself in the ground near where I stood. I was digging out the piece of shell with a stick when the noise of another shot caused me to look up. A shell passed just over the General's head, missing him apparently but a few inches, and struck the ground about thirty feet away. Without showing the slightest nervousness he called to the officer, saying: 'Hudson, get that shell and let's see what kind of ammunition that battery is using.' Captain Hudson went and picked up the shell, which was a six-pound spherical case, and the General examined it as cooly as though there was not an enemy's gun within a hundred miles of him. "At the Wilderness I saw a distinguished general and a brave soldier, too, lose his composure and dash up to the commander in the wildest excitement. The fury of the battle was then terrific. A portion of the

army was giving way in confusion, and ope deserted many a stout heart as the thunder of cannon reverberated through that Virginia woods. In the face of the storm of death, surrounded by doubting stood unmoved, and met his agitated assowith perfect equanimity. "I did not go out to see the surrender General Lee. It was a great day for all of us at headquarters. Many prominent citizens went out to witness the surrender. got a horse from United States Senator Ellhu B. Washburn, of Illinois, to ride out after the surrender as well as any other incident of the war. I think there were

More of Grant's luck!' This was an allusion to the newspaper critics who had been in the habit of calling his success luck! Then he exclaimed, without addressing any one particularly. 'Now for Mexico.' was a strong believer in the Monroe doctrine, and the affairs beyond the Rio Grande were then quite threatening to the neighboring republic. This little comment on the surrender of Lee was the only word of exultation I ever heard from the victorious soldier. It was a very slight expression of triumph to follow such a stupendous achievement.

The Little Girl That Grew Up. She was sitting up straight in a straight-backed There wasn't a snarl in her shining tair,

There wasn't a speck on her dainty dress, And her rosy face was full of distress. When I drew near to this maiden fair. She suddenly rumpled her shining hair, And dropping down "in a heap" on the floor, Uplifted her voice in a wail most sore. Now, what is the matter, my pretty maid?

'I'm all grown up!" she dolefully said.

'And I'm lonesome, as lonesome as lonesome can

'And the Dog and the Fiddle, they left me, too, When the baby into a woman grew; The Dish was hidden away with the Spoor And the Cow has stayed at the back of the Moon! "The Little-Oid-Woman-who-Swept-the-Sky Is caught in her cobwebs high and dry And Jack and his Beanstalk I cannot find

If the Bugaboo I should meet to-night; The Bogey Man I'd be glad to see-But they'll never, no, never come back t I watched the garden last night at dark A fairy favor to find, but-hark!

Young ladies don't sit on the floor, my dear!"

WORSE THAN CUCKOOS.

Since I began to improve my mind.

Cow Birds Do Not Hesitate to Break

the thickets, following the trail of the warbler, sparrow or thrush like a sleuthfound. Yender a tiny yellow bird with a jet black cheek flits hither with a wisp of dry grass in its beak and disappears in the branches of a small tree close by my studio door. Like the shadow of fate, the cow bird suddenly appears, and has doubtless ferreted out her cradle. In a certain grass bank not far from where am writing, at the foot of an unsuspecting fern, a song sparrow has built her nest. It lies in the hollow among the dried leaves and grass, and is so artfully merged with immediate surroundings that even though you know its precise location it eludes you. Only yesterday the last finishing touches were made upon the nest, and this morning, as I might have anticipated from the excess of lisp and twitter of the mother bird, I find the first pretty brown spotted egg.

Surely our cow bird has missed this seret haunt in her rounds. Be not deceived. Within a half hour after the egg was laid the sparrow and its mate, returning from a brief absence to view their prize, discover two eggs, where they had been responstble for but one. The prowling foe had already discovered their secret, for she, too. is "attendant on the spring," and had been simply biding her time. The parent birds once out of sight, she had stolen quietly upon the nest, and, after a very brief interval, had as slyly retreated, leaving her questionable compliments, presumably with self-satisfied chuckle. The intruded egg is so like its fellow as to be hardly distinguishable except in its slightly larger size. It is doubtful whether the sparrow, in particular, owing to its similarity, ever realizes the deception. In-deed, the event is probably considered the cause of self-congratulation rather than otherwise-at least until her eyes are opened by the fateful denouement of a few weeks later. And thus the American cow bird outcuckoos the cuckoo as an "attend-

ant on the spring." taking her pick among the nurseries of featherdom, now victimizing the oriole by a brief sojourn in the swinging hammock in the elm, here stopping a moment to leave her charge to the care of the indigo bird, to-morrow creeping hrough the grass to the secret nest of the Maryland yellow throat or Wilson's thrush appear, here we find the same deadly token safely lodged in the dainty cobweb nest of the vireo, a fragile pendant hung in the fork of a siender branch, which in itself would barely appear sufficiently as specially suited for the American or strong to suspend the weight of the cow.

HOW TO MAKE A LONG TOUR THROUGH EUROPE VERY CHEAPLY.

A 70 Days' Trip Taken with Ease and Comfort for Only \$303-Some Use-

New York Mail and Express. It is astonishing how far money goes in European travel. I speak not jocosely, but in all seriousness and from actual record. A journey for two last year, first-class steamship, second-class rail, satisfactory hotels-a tour occupying in all seventy days, embracing a visit to eighteen cities in six European states-cost \$303 apiece, of which sum \$132 was for ocean voyage, \$70 for rail and carriage and steamboat, and \$101 for living, all fees and porterage instill less, for one of the party was a woman not altogether modern, and the grade of comfort sought was somewhat higher in consequence. Deducting twenty days for ocean voyage and six days for entertainment by friends, the daily cost for hotel living at transient rates, with all the extras incident to frequent changes, was only \$2.30 each. Of course, these travelers often walked when it would have been pleasant to ride. Often rode in street cars when carriages would have been more comfortable; ordered modest meals, and abstained from expensive wines, but there was not a day that their living was not, all in all, superior to that to which they were accustomed at home, and ahead of anything that could have been had at American hotels for the same money. Allowing 2 cents a mile for the ocean voyage, the first-class | there for everything. hotel living that accompanies it was really thrown in, or up; and on the basis of 1% cents per mile, which would be low for inferior rail travel, lodging and four superior meals per day were furnished for half sec-

ond-class hotel rates. the strict demands of male comfort, is on the average about the same as in America, but the experienced traveler will effect a very considerable saving by improving cerforeign railroads to whoever will arrange for himself what is known as a voyage circulaire, or a journey commencing and ending at the same point, and yet not retracing the same route, save for relatively short distances. Thirty-three and a third per cent, of reduction can often be obtained in this way, and tickets are available for stops at all important stations and valid for from sixty to sixty-five days. To secure them, one goes to the railroad's main station at the starting point, with a programme of his route, one day before his intended departure. The approximate cost will be stated at once; the exact cost will be given on the following day, when he can obtain his ticket made into a book and stamped with the date from which the time begins to run. The privilege of selling such a ticket is not granted to the tourist offices. Their quotation for a thirty-day ticket needed by me this summer was \$37, while the sixty-\$26. The Belgian railways have, in addition, a peculiar ticket, by means of which one can travel at pleasure on any of the railroads of the state for fifteen days for

\$7.80, regardles of mileage. THE VETERAN'S WAY. The veteran traveler will do without a trunk. He may put his effects into a halfdozen hand sacks or big valises that can be piled into the racks of the raiway carriages and take them so with at extra charge, but the moment they are lacked in a trunk they are weighed and chi ged for at a rate which in an average ase will amount to half human fare, and will upset sirable in likelf, is arranged for pocket- military precision under control of the gov-

congestion. Better far to go to the White Hen, or the Black Crocodile, than to the British Lion or the American Eagle. In the price of the latter's poorest; you will

find yourself in the neighborhood of the at the most desirable points view in the lake or mountain

tricts-in fact, more likely, because these are the oldest inns, though the excellence ful Bits of Information. of their location is neither vaunted in advertisements nor added in the reckoning. You will of course make some mistakes and be amusing rather than distressing; they belong to the lot of the traveler anyhow and will prove cheap, while the infelicitie of the best hotels come high. A stupid fellow traveler may direct you to a hotel located in the country two miles from the station. You arrive late, you pick up your grip and start in the direction indicated. The houses become farther apart, the street lights fail. You are bold as to robbers, but when you find yourself on the edge of a stone wall, in darkness so dense you cannot see more than a foot of the path ahead, you are compelled to turn back to avoid a broken neck. Still you have noticed an attractive inn as you passed, and there cluded. And it might have been done for you find a cozy room, and over your steak the best room I found in a whole summer's jaunt was the very cheapest in a hotel to fame quite unknown, while the poorest had was in a celebrated guide-book hotel. Sometimes you will need to guard against an attempt on the part of the waiter to select for you a purely American meal of bouillon, roast beef and ice cream. If you remain for more than a week in a place the furnished lodging is the thing. The pension has the advantage of giving you opportunity to pick up the language more rapidly, but aside from that is generally unsatisfactory, because of the interference of meal hours with sight-seeing. and of the character of the food which one needs to be a native to know how to digest. A recent boarding house experience sums up as follows: An alternation between famine and satiety; in the morning too

the concierge informs the head waiter, and, as the assistant waiters, who also answer the room calls, are just then serving the Railroad travel, second-class, in Europe, table, the head waiter forgets the call. The guest rings a second time. The concierge notifies the head waiter again, but he is then acting as cashler and cannot heed the call until he has pocketed his fees; then, if state to comprehend your wants, and too self-respecting to confess it. A consultation is now held below stairs to determine your probable needs, and if it fails a new waiter omes up to ask innocently if the call has been answered, and to learn indirectly what it was for. Yet, in view of the multitude of duties performed by these servants they are not so slow as overworked and mismanaged. There are indications the system is beginning to decay. to settling with the porter, and the boots and the service is correspondingly improved. The travelers of the twentieth customs of the nineteenth in this respect. In a pretty and popular little hotel on Schloss strasse in Dresden, close to the royal residence, an excellent room, with mahogany furniture and two windows look-

50 cents, the breakfast for 15 cents, and nobody to fee save the strong dienst maedchen, who blacks your shoes and carries your baggage, and at a score of places There is another phase of economy in Europe, and that is the cheapness of high-class amusements. Classical concerts by renowned orchestras in beautiful halls, for 25 cents, where food can also be had with-out augumentation of ordinary prices. So that there is economy of time as well and an audience as refined and appreciative as could be found in a group of representa-

beer-all the great composers are interpreted by famous artists for so small a cost to the individual auditor as 37 cents the former you will get the native best at | for a wide seat, in a well-ventilated gallery, commanding a good view of the stage see quaint architecture and queer furniture | without necessity for formal dress and and meet the people you came to see, and | with assurance against any hindrance of so your stay in the country will be virtual-ly prolonged. You are quite as likely to churches, where the sea-like harmonies of Bach can be enjoyed for the cost of a promost interesting buildings of the cities and | gramme.

STUDY THE LANGUAGE.

There is still another economy in foreign travel for the student of languages, which is realized by his restricting himself in every possible way to the tongue with which he desires to obtain a practical familiarity. Necessity is the mother of language, as well as of invention, and to plunge into the midst of a foreign speech, to see only the papers printed in it, to puzzle out bills of fare, to learn to interpret the barber, the waiter, the table companion, and to express one's own wants in it, blunderingly as a child expresses it, is the surest way to a mastery of its use. Language becomes in that manner fixed by as-sociations, painful, pleasurable, or merely curious, and is acquired by the natural method. It is well to use a guide book in a foreign tongue after one has gained a slight ability in deciphering it. In such ase the ordinary rule is reversed, and the thing seen explains the guide book as much as the guide book explains it. And another economy in travel is the large and varied and accurate information and the stimulus gained by association with fellowtravelers from all parts of the world-a proof of the wisdom of our forefathers in sending the school-trained youth out for a wander-year in the great university of ac-

he value of economy of health. Everywhere one sees the jaded traveler, wearled by unassimilated sightseeing, coming into the hotel at night with the air of a man dragged and scourged at the cart's tall to eat the conventional table d'hote dinner. and then to ask what he must see and to make preparations for the ordeal of the morrow. In sharp and delighfu contrast stands the traveler who believes that Europe will wait him, and who essays no more than is compatible with a just regard for his comfort. What he sees, he sees well and enjoyably, and he returns rested and vigorous to his regular employment. He discovers that even in small kingdoms there is . its and seaside, and mountain and spring; that there is music, and painting, and architecture, and sculpture, and quaint cosumes, and queer modes of living, and layers of interesting history, heroes, statesmen, poets, philosophers, important political experiments in process of trial, typical industries, an intricate network of commerce, and quite probably imperial ambition and complicated foreign relations, and that he may be a student of all this in such a manner as not to trench upon either comfort or health. We believe a programme of travel might fitly be offered, which should embrace the following points:

 Leisurely travel. 2. Comfort rather than luxury. 3. Confinement to the domain of one language, and to the memorials of the history of one state of Europe until that is fairly understood in its past development and its ourrent tendencies. 4. As close conformity as possible to the distinctive modes of living of the people visited, in an endeavor to know them sym-

This involves restraint of an impatien superficial curiosity-an ability to say to he rest of Europe with the firmness of Virginius: "Let the rest of Europe wait It would be scientific travel, and would have for its reward a thoroughness of knowledge, and the preservation of the best of health and spirits in the gaining

What Girls Are Doing.

four courses costs but 36 cents, while in On Saturday evening they are to have a the end there is nobody to fee except the porter and boots. In Berlin, in a Hotel not been heard of for many years, and Garnis, on Friedrich strasse, a room with may be a very old idea revived. Imm diately after dinner-that is to say, after cigarettes-the guests all assemble in the drawing room; and are seated in a circle around a blazing open wood fire. small bunch of fagots is given to es and in turn they put them into the fire burn. While they are burning they must entertain the party in some way or other, either by singing a song, recitin something, telling a good story, executin a dance in fact, anything which will be amusing. The time allotted to each one is only while the fagots are burning. When the light goes out he or she must stop and make way for the next. Some very ing surprises have been prepared, and the